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9-10-12

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

RPK LIGHT MACHINE GUN (U)

9-10-12

PREPARED BY

11th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (TI) (PROV)

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WARNING

Before starting an inspection, be sure to clear the weapon. Do not actuate the trigger until the weapon has been cleared. Inspect the chamber to insure that it is empty, and check to see that no ammunition is in position to be introduced.

WARNING

In the event of a misfire, the round must remain locked in the chamber for one minute, the gun trained on the target, and personnel cleared from the area.

WARNING

In the case of a runaway weapon allow the weapon to cool at least five minutes before attempting to open the cover assembly.

WARNING

In the event of a runaway weapon keep the weapon trained on target.

WARNING

Care must be exercised to insure the weapon is pointed down range when loading and unloading the weapon.

WARNING

This weapon can NOT utilize NATO ammunition. Consult the ammunition chart at the end of this manual for proper ammunition. Failure to use proper ammunition could cause damage to the weapon and severe injury to the operator.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

LIGHT MACHINE GUN, 7.62mm x 39, RPK (SOVIET)

ATC-TI-1100-039-80

(11th Military Intelligence Battalion Publication Number 9-10-12)

Short Title: RPK Light Machine Gun

This is not an official US Army publication. Information contained within was developed solely through evaluation and analysis. This publication was prepared by the 11th Military Intelligence Battalion (TI) (Prov), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21005. Interpretation of intelligence information in this publication represents the views of INSCOM and may be subject to modification as subsequent information becomes available.

PREFACE

PURPOSE

This document provides instruction for individual and organizational maintenance and operational procedures for the Soviet 7.62 mm RPK light machine gun.

SCOPE

This document contains detailed instructions for the assembly, disassembly, operation and maintenance of the Soviet RPK light machine gun. A section addressing ammunition characteristics is included.

APPLICABILITY

Instructions contained in this document are to be followed by all US military personnel who are required to operate, maintain, or provide instruction on the Soviet RPK light machine gun.

COMMENTS

For clarity and familiarity, this manual is presented in a format similar to Department of the Army, Technical Manuals, Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manuals (-12).

ADMINISTRATION

Reports of errors, omissions, and recommendations for improving this publication are encouraged. Reports should be submitted on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to DA Publications) and forwarded to: Commander, USAITAC, ATTN: IAX-M-QC, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia 22212

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Description

The Soviet, 7.62 mm x 39, RPK light machine gun is a closed bolt-fired, gas operated, rotary-locked-bolt (KALASHNIKOV), magazine or drum-fed, automatic, semi-automatic weapon (fig. 1-1).

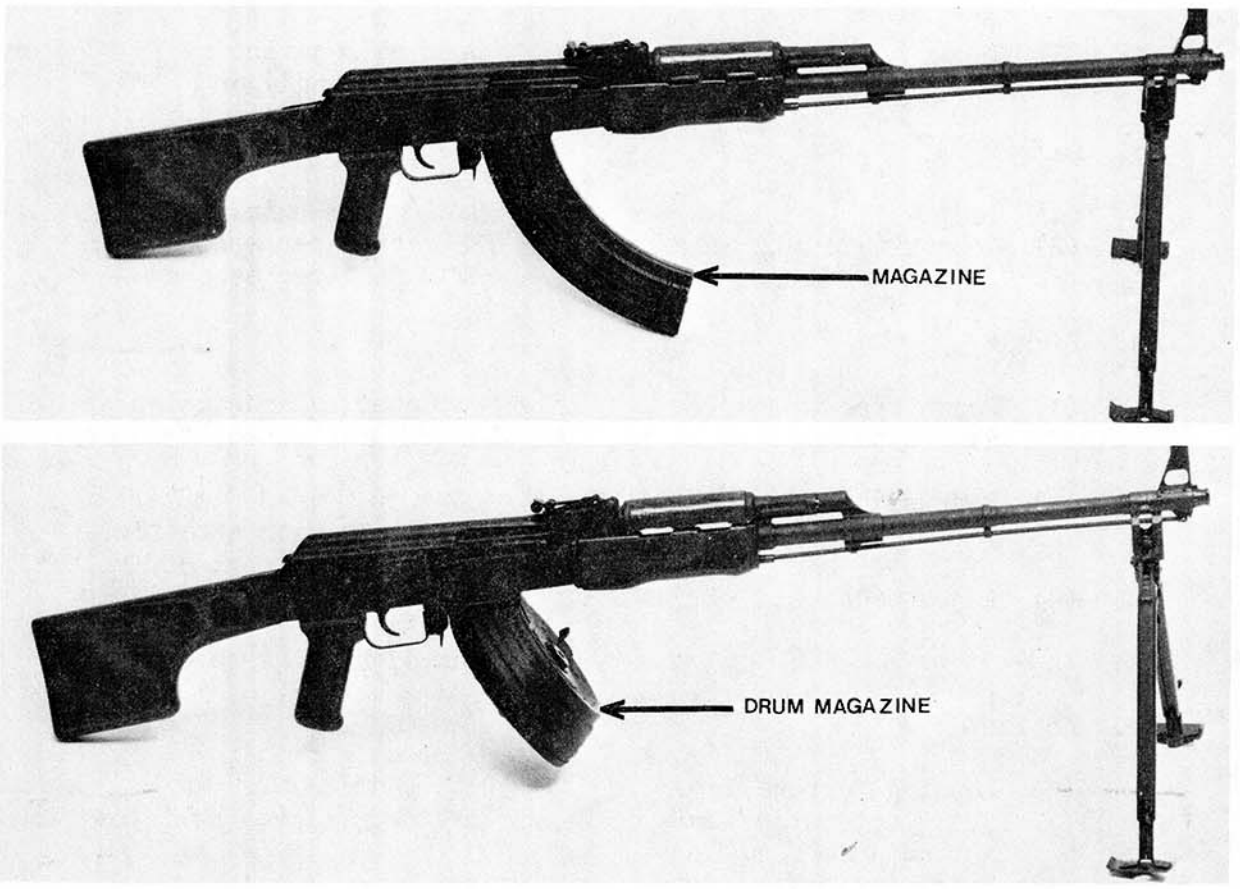


Figure 1-1. Soviet, 7.62 mm x 39, RPK light machine gun.

1-2. Tabulated Data

a. Weapon

(1) Caliber	7.62 mm x 39
(2) Operation	Gas
(3) Fire type	Semi-automatic/automatic
(4) Cyclic rate	660-rpm
(5) Practical rate of fire	80-rpm
(6) Overall length	106.7 cm (42 in.)
(7) Weight unloaded	5 kg (11 lbs)
(8) Approximate max hor. range	1300 m (4265 ft)
(9) Effective combat range	800 m (2625 ft)

b. Feed

(1) Type	30/40 rd magazine or 75 rd drum
(2) Location	Forward of trigger

c. Barrel

(1) Length	59.2 cm (23.3 in.)
(2) Approximate muzzle velocity	735 meters per second (2410 feet per second)

d. Sights

(1) Front type	Protected cylindrical post
(2) Rear type	Rectangular notch, tangent ramp
(3) Rear sight graduation	100-1000 m in 100 meter increments with a battle setting of approx. 300 meters
(4) Adjustment	Front sight: zero only in elevation Rear sight: range only

e. Action

(1) Locking feature type	Rotary bolt
(2) Fully automatic/semi-automatic	Fire from closed bolt position
(3) Trigger type	Spur
(4) Safety type	Rotary selector (safe/automatic/semi-auto)
(5) Location of selector switch	Right side trigger guard

1-2. Tabulated Data (cont)

f. Stock

(1)	Type	Fixed
(2)	Material	Wood (laminated)

1-3. Weapon Identification

Markings located on the receiver group provide a ready means of identifying the weapon's country of origin (table 1-1). Some export models may be sanitized and thus lack any factory markings.

FACTORY	COUNTRY
1954 г.	USSR
56 -1	PRC
	PRC
M-7 & M-22	PRC
58	N. KOREA
	BULGARIA
1962	POLAND
1966	RUMANIA
	E. GERMANY
1951 г.	USSR
	PRC
	PRC
	PRC
	E. GERMANY
	PRC
216	PRC
	USSR
	USSR
She	CZECH
	HUNGARY
	N. VIETNAM
	YUGOSLAVIA
	CZECH
63	E. GERMANY
	N. KOREA
	PRC

Table 1-1. Weapon markings.

CHAPTER 2

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION I. LOADING THE MAGAZINE AND DRUM

WARNING: This weapon can NOT use NATO ammunition. Consult the ammunition chart at the end of this manual for proper ammunition recognition.

2-1. General

a. Place the individual rounds to be loaded between the feed lips of the magazine, press down on the round until it locks down inside the magazine. Repeat this process until the magazine or drum is completely loaded (fig. 2-1). When loading the drum (fig. 2-2), the lever on the front of the drum must be pulled upward as each round is inserted in the feed lips. The lever must be released after the round is inserted and pulled upward before inserting the next round. Repeat this process until the drum magazine is loaded.



Figure 2-1. Rounds properly seated in magazine.

b. An improperly loaded round may cause the magazine or drum magazine to improperly seat in the magazine well; also, the round extractor on the bolt may not engage the round. These actions will cause a malfunction of the weapon (fig. 2-3).

2-1. General (cont)

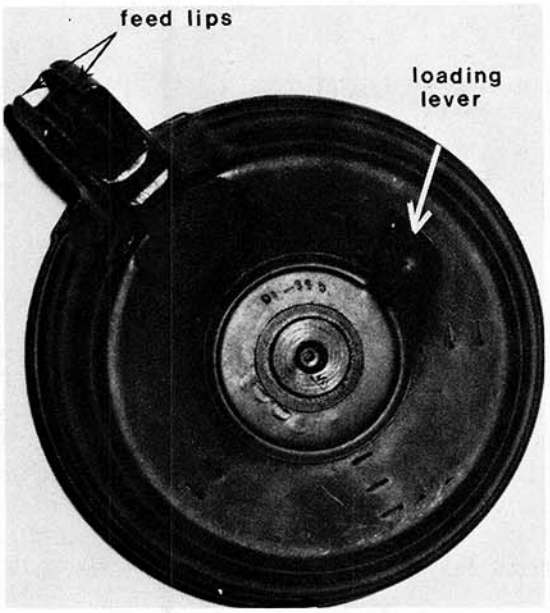


Figure 2-2. 75 round drum magazine.



Figure 2-3. Rounds improperly seated in magazine.

c. Safety precautions must be observed at all times. Each round should be loaded very carefully.

SECTION II. OPERATION, FIRING AND ZEROING

WARNING: Keep the weapon pointed down range.

2-2. Loading the RPK Light Machine Gun

a. Insert the magazine into the receiver by canting the top portion of the magazine forward within the magazine-well, catching the lug on the front of the magazine (fig. 2-4). Pull the magazine to the rear until it snaps into place (fig. 2-5).

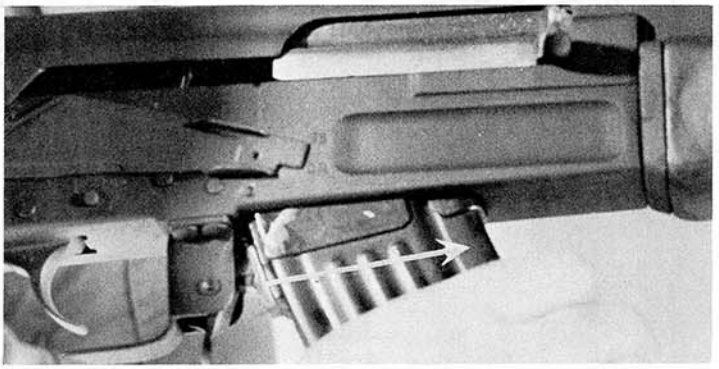


Figure 2-4. Magazine canted in the forward position.

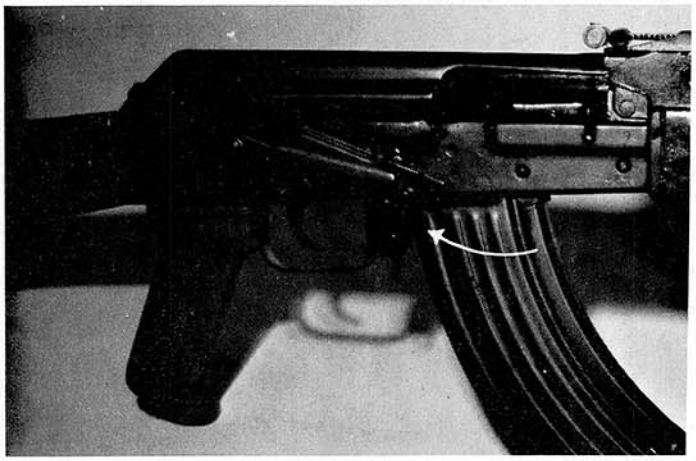


Figure 2-5. Magazine pulled to the rear of the receiver and completely seated.

2-2. Loading the RPK Light Machine Gun (cont)

b. Follow the same procedures (para a) for attaching the drum (figs. 2-6 and 2-7).

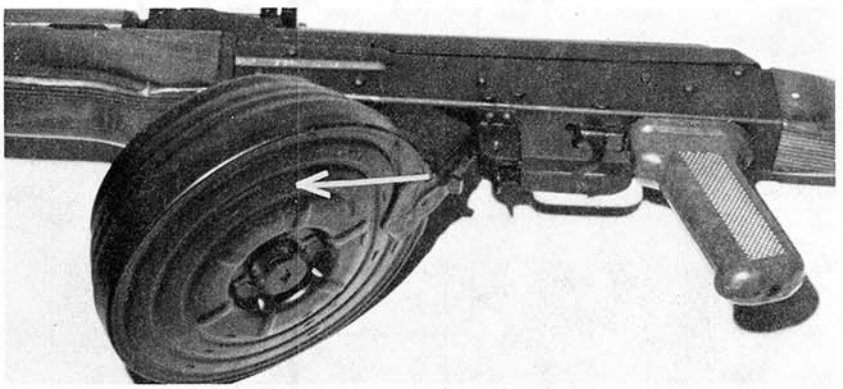


Figure 2-6. Drum magazine canted in the forward position.



Figure 2-7. Drum magazine completely seated in magazine well.

2-2. Loading the RPK Light Maching gun (cont)

c. Place the weapon selector switch located on the right hand side of the weapon either in the center or lowest position by pushing the selector switch in a downward direction. This puts the machine gun in the automatic or semi-automatic mode respectively (figs. 2-8 and 2-9).

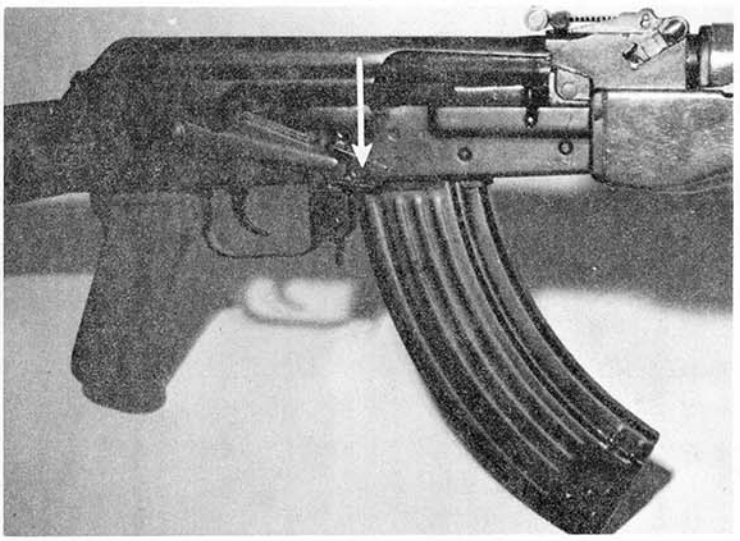


Figure 2-9. Selector Switch in the fully automatic position.

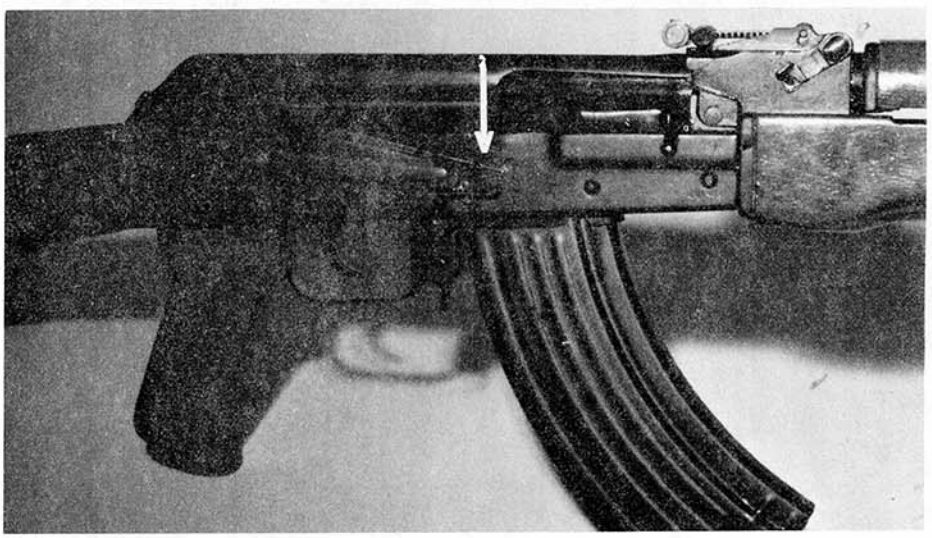


Figure 2-8. Selector in the semi-automatic position.

2-3. Unloading the RPK Light Machine Gun

To remove the magazine or drum, first place the selector switch in the safe position by moving the selector switch to the top position. Push the magazine latch located in front of the trigger guard housing forward (fig. 2-10) and simultaneously push the lower part of the magazine or drum magazine forward to remove it (fig. 2-11). Check and clear the weapon.



Figure 2-10. Magazine latch.

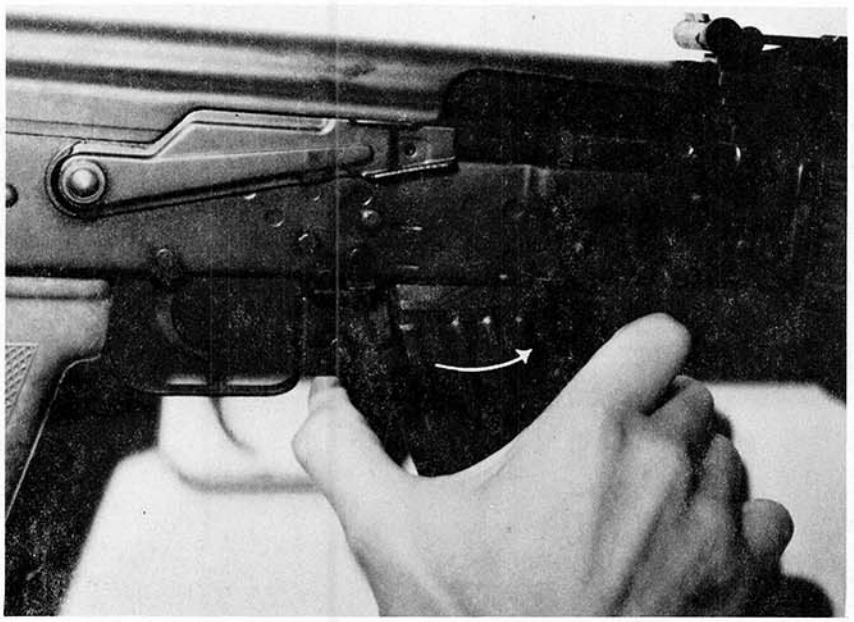


Figure 2-11. Removal of magazine.

2-4. Firing the RPK Light Machine Gun

a. With magazine in the weapon, place the selector switch in the automatic or semi-automatic mode (figs. 2-8, 2-9). Charge the RPK by pulling the operating handle to the rear and releasing it, allowing it to go forward. The weapon is now ready for firing.

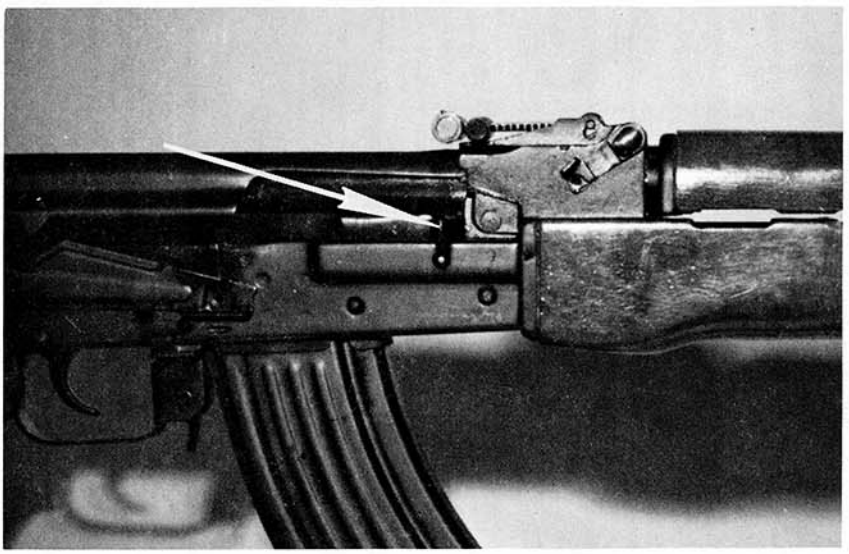


Figure 2-12. Operating handle in the forward position for firing.

Note: The weapon cannot be charged unless the selector switch is placed in the automatic or semi-automatic position.

2-4. Firing the RPK Light Machine Gun (cont)

b. Aim the weapon at the desired target down range. Placing the index finger of the right hand on the trigger, squeeze the trigger and fire the weapon one round at a time in the semi-automatic mode, or in six round bursts in the fully automatic mode. This weapon is designed for right handed firers only (expended cartridges are ejected to the right).

Note: Firing the RPK in short bursts while in the fully automatic mode allows the barrel to cool and prolongs the life of the barrel. Sustained fire of more than 80 rounds per minute significantly increases the possibility of a cook-off (the heat of the barrel exploding a chambered round).

2-5. Zeroing the RPK

a. The RPK is equipped with a protected, open cylindrical post front sight adjustable in elevation only. The rear sight is a square notch leaf sight and is adjustable in elevation. The rear sight is graduated and indexed in meter increments from 1 to 10 (each increment represents 100 meters). It also includes a battlesight setting of approximately 300 meters (figs 2-13 and 2-14).

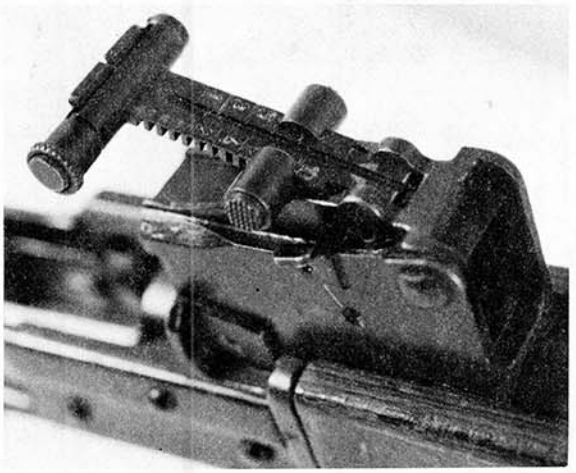


Figure 2-13. Adjustable rear sight.



Figure 2-14. Front sight.

2-5. Zeroing the RPK (cont)

b. To properly adjust the front and rear sights of the RPK, a correct sight picture should be maintained (fig. 2-15). The sights of the weapon should be adjusted so that the trajectory of the projectile and the line of sight intersect at a range of 300 meters. To determine the battlesight zero, fire at a range of 300 meters making the necessary sight adjustments to place the shot group on the aiming point.

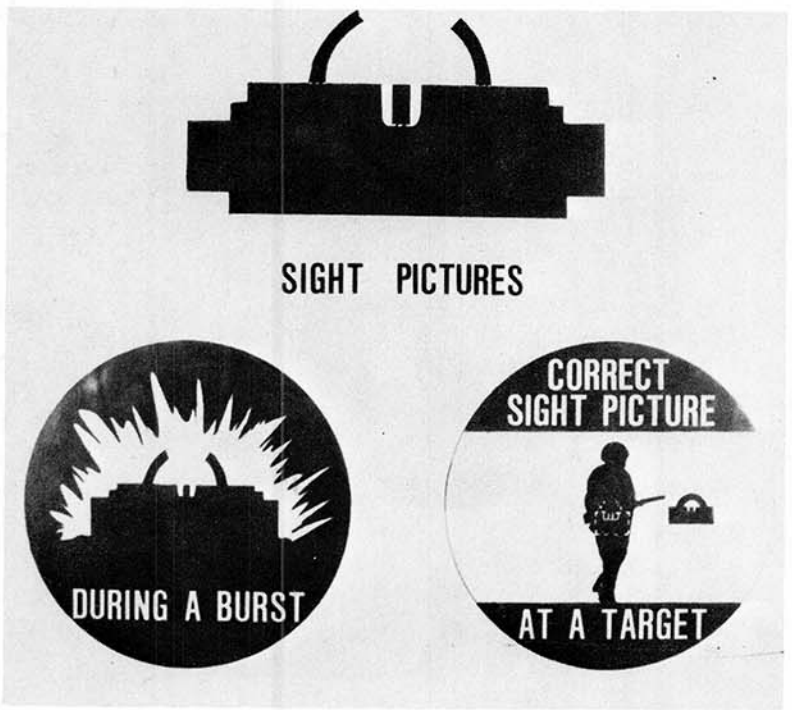


Figure 2-15. Sight picture for the RPK.

c. The front post sight can be screwed in or out of its base to adjust for elevation. To adjust the front sight, use the combination tool from the maintenance kit (fig. 4-1, item 4). If the strike of the round is low, the sight should be screwed in (clockwise); conversely, if the round strikes high, the post is screwed out (counterclockwise).

SECTION III. TROUBLESHOOTING

2-6. Malfunctions

A malfunction is a failure of the weapon to function satisfactorily. Defective ammunition or improper operation of the gun by the firer is not considered a malfunction of the gun.

a. Sluggish operation of the gun usually is due to excessive friction caused by dirt or carbon, lack of proper lubrication, burred parts or excessive loss of gas. To correct this malfunction, clean and lubricate the gun.

b. Short recoil is when the operating group recoils to feed and fire but not sufficiently enough for the sear to engage the notch. Short recoil may be caused by loss of gas or excessive carbon build-up in the operating rod tube.

c. A runaway gun is a gun that continues to fire after the trigger is released. It may be caused by a worn sear, or worn sear notch. Use should be discontinued until the malfunction is detected and corrected.

2-7. Misfires and Immediate Action

a. In the event of a misfire, attempt to charge the weapon by applying forward pressure on the operating handle, then attempt to fire the weapon again.

(1) Cool weapon (less than one drum fired per minute):

(a) If the weapon does not fire, pull the operating handle to the rear extracting the misfired round. Return the operating handle to the forward position and attempt to fire the weapon.

(b) If the weapon still does not fire, place the weapon on safe, clear the weapon, and inspect the extracted round for indications that the primer of the round has been struck. If it has, the ammunition is faulty and a new lot of ammuniton should be selected. If the round shows no indication of being struck, inspect the bolt assembly-firing pin for damage.

(2) Hot weapon (more than 1 drum fired per minute):

(a) If the weapon does not fire, wait five minutes before re-charging the weapon and ejecting the misfired round. This procedure will allow a safety factor in the event of a cook-off (heat of the barrel exploding a chambered round).

(b) Pull the operating handle to the rear ejecting the misfired round. Return the operating handle to the forward position and attempt to fire the weapon.

(c) If the weapon still does not fire, place the weapon on safe, clear the weapon, and inspect the extracted round for indications that the primer of the round has been struck. If it has, the ammunition is faulty and new lot of ammunition should be selected. If the round shows no indication of being struck, inspect the bolt assembly in particular the firing pin for damage.

b. Immediate action for a runaway gun:

(1) Hold weapon on target until the feeding of ammunition is stopped.

(2) Remove the magazine or drum.

(3) Place the selector switch on safe and clear the weapon.

(4) Let the weapon cool for five minutes before disassembling.

2-8. Troubleshooting and Corrective Action

(a) See table 2-1 for common malfunctions and their remedies. Malfunctions caused by a broken or worn part can be corrected by replacing the defective part with a serviceable one. After a defective part has been replaced, the weapon must be test fired to insure it is functioning properly.

(b) A complete function check consists of checking the operation of the weapon while the selector switch is in the safe, automatic and semi-automatic position. With the weapon in the safe position, attempt to charge the weapon, the weapon should not charge. Place selector switch in the semi- and automatic position, charge the weapon and pull the trigger. In both cases the hammer should fall.

(c) The Commander, 11th MI Bn (TI) (Prov), ATTN: IAX-FS-11-FMT, APG, MD 21005 should be contacted to ascertain disposition of unserviceable parts and of weapons needing maintenance beyond organizational capabilities.

TABLE 2-1. Troubleshooting guide

Condition	Cause	Remedy
Fails to fire (cartridge in chamber)	1. Defective cartridge	1. Recharge weapon
	2. Bolt not fully locked	2a. Push operating handle forward
		2b. Clean and lubricate
Fails to load next round	Short recoil	1a. Recharge weapon
		1b. Clean gas system
Fails to eject or extract	1. Fouled weapon	1. Clean and lubricate
	2. Ruptured cartridge	2. Use ruptured case extractor

CHAPTER 3

DISASSEMBLY

3-1. General

a. In order to insure proper functioning of the RPK light machine gun, it is necessary to disassemble the weapon, inspect, and clean the internal components. The names of the components of the RPK light machine gun can be learned through practice in the disassembly and reassembly of the weapon. Generally, the parts are named for the functions they perform.

b. As the weapon is being disassembled, lay out the parts in the order of their removal. This procedure will assist later in the assembly of the weapon.

3-2. Disassembly of the RPK Light Machine Gun

The disassembly of the RPK machine gun is done in the following order:

a. Clear and check the machine gun to insure that it is free of ammunition. Place selector switch on automatic or semi-automatic.

b. Place the weapon on a flat surface, muzzle pointing in a safe direction with the bipod legs extended (fig. 3-1).

c. Grasp the weapon by the buttstock; with the free hand, depress the knurled receiver latch button (fig. 3-2).

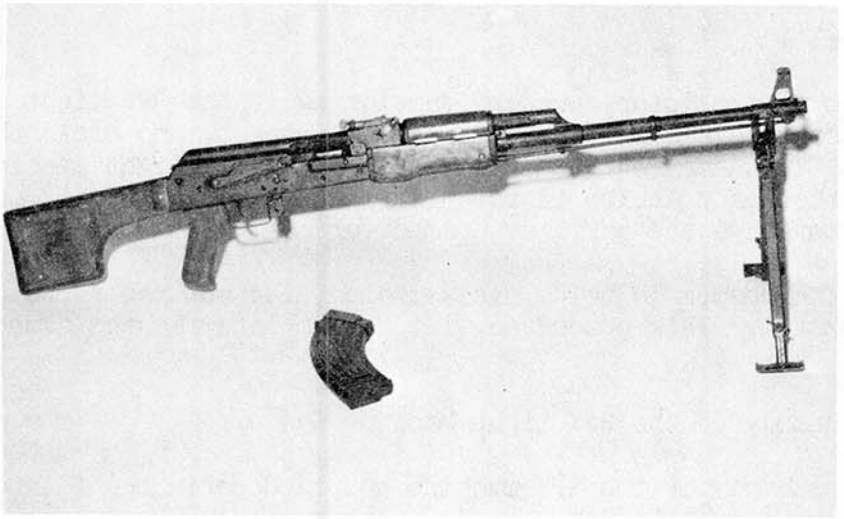


Figure 3-1. RPK bipod legs extended.

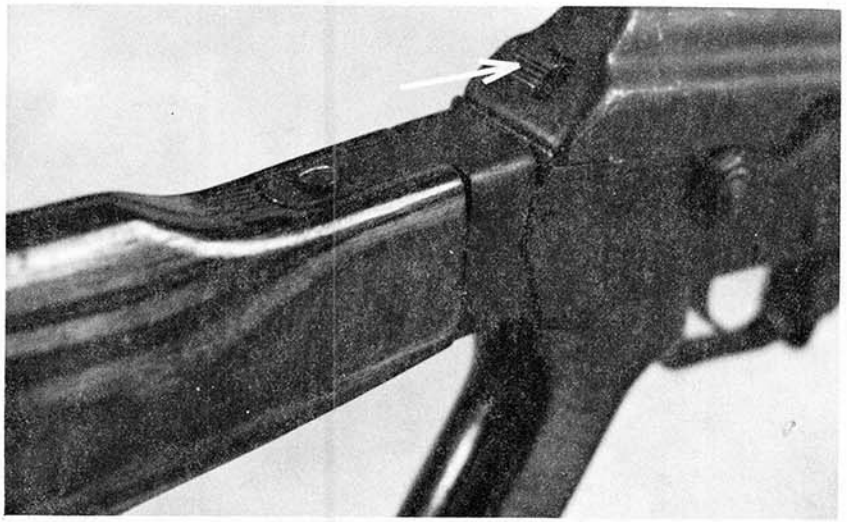


Figure 3-2. Receiver cover latch button.

3-2. Disassembly of the RPK Light Machine Gun (cont)

d. Remove the receiver cover (fig. 3-3) to expose the internal working parts.

e. Push the drive spring guide forward to disengage the drive spring guide assembly from the drive spring guide slot (figs 3-4 and 3-5). Remove the drive spring.

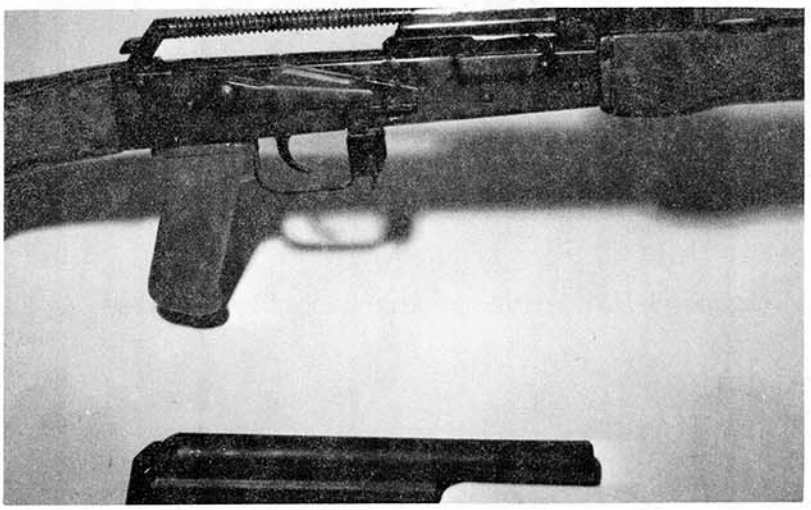


Figure 3-3. Receiver cover removed.

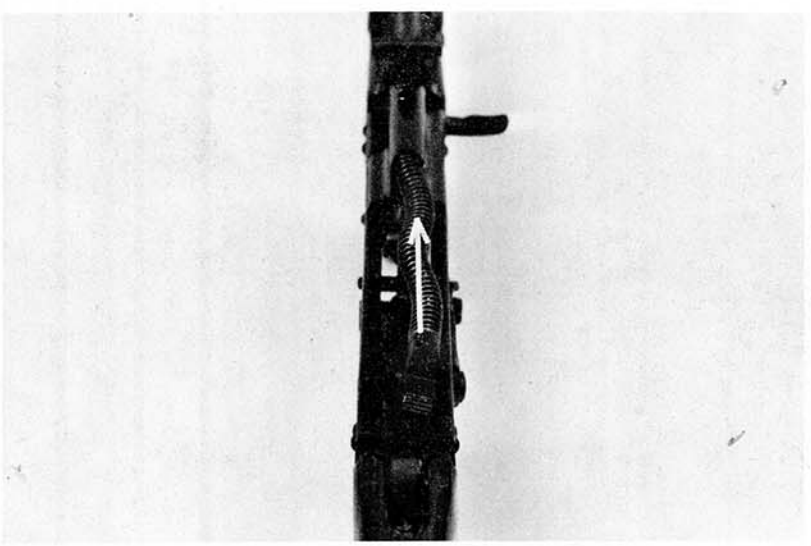


Figure 3-4. Drive spring guide pushed forward.

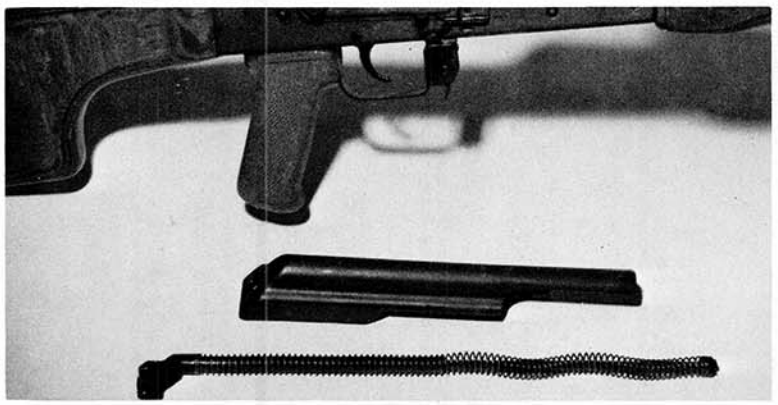


Figure 3-5. Drive spring assembly removed.

f. With the drive spring assembly removed, grasp the operating handle, located on the right hand side of the receiver (fig. 3-6), and pull the operating handle to the rear of the weapon (fig. 3-7). While aligning the bolt carrier with the notches in the receiver (fig. 3-8), lift up on the bolt carrier and remove it from the weapon (fig. 3-9).

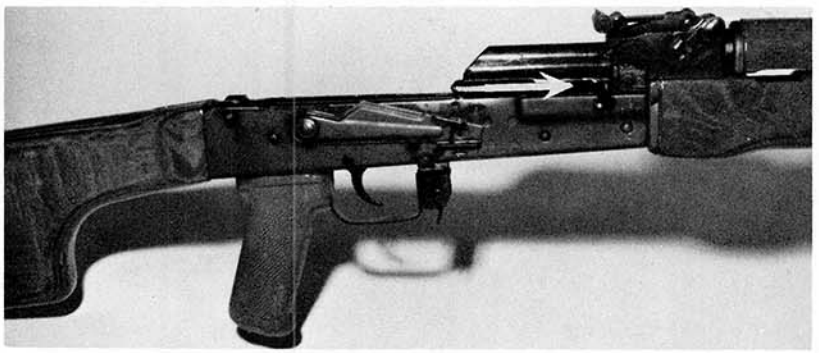


Figure 3-6. Operating handle.

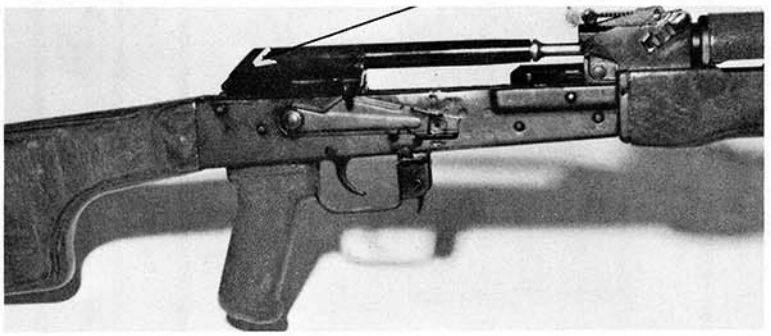


Figure 3-7. Operating handle and carrier assembly retracted.

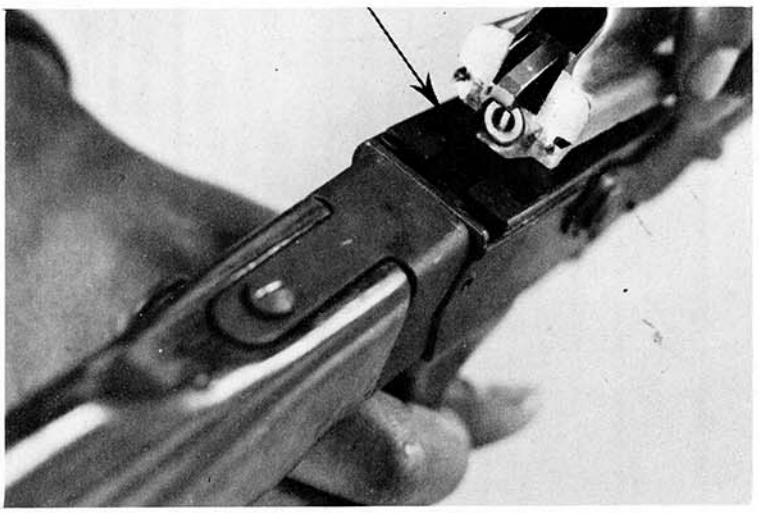


Figure 3-8. Bolt carrier assembly aligned with notches in the receiver.



Figure 3-9. Bolt carrier assembly removed from the receiver group.

g. To separate the bolt (which includes the firing pin) from the sliding cam, rotate the bolt to the rear of the cam with a counterclockwise motion (fig. 3-10). Pull the bolt forward to remove it from the sliding cam (fig. 3-11).

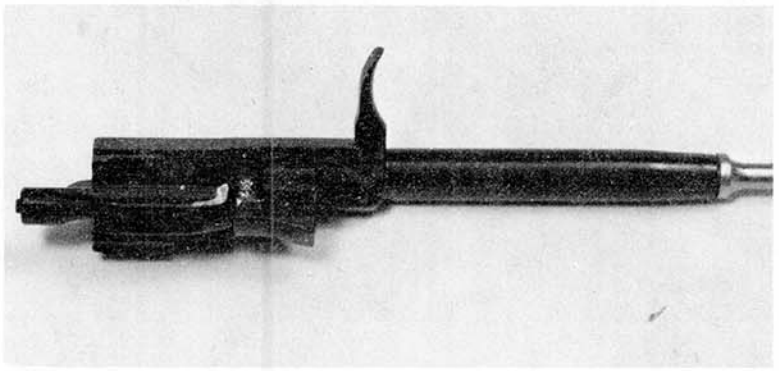


Figure 3-10. Bolt rotated to rear of the sliding cam.

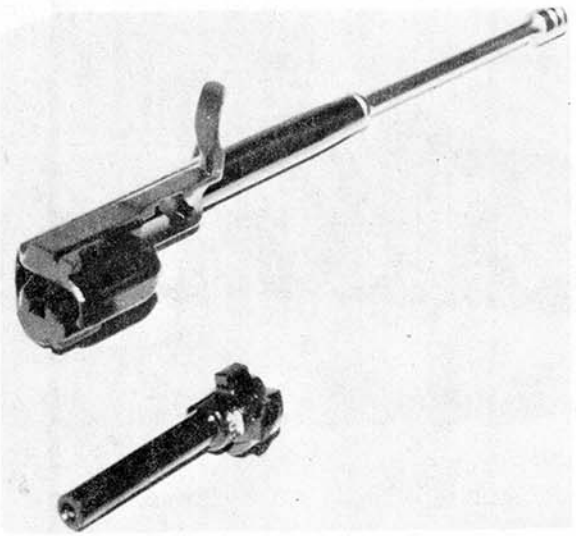


Figure 3-11. Bolt removed from bolt carrier assembly.

3-2. Disassembly of the RPK Light Machine Gun (cont)

h. To remove the gas cylinder tube (fig. 3-12) from the receiver group, rotate the gas cylinder tube lock upward (fig. 3-13). Pull upward on the upper handguard and remove the tube (fig. 3-14).

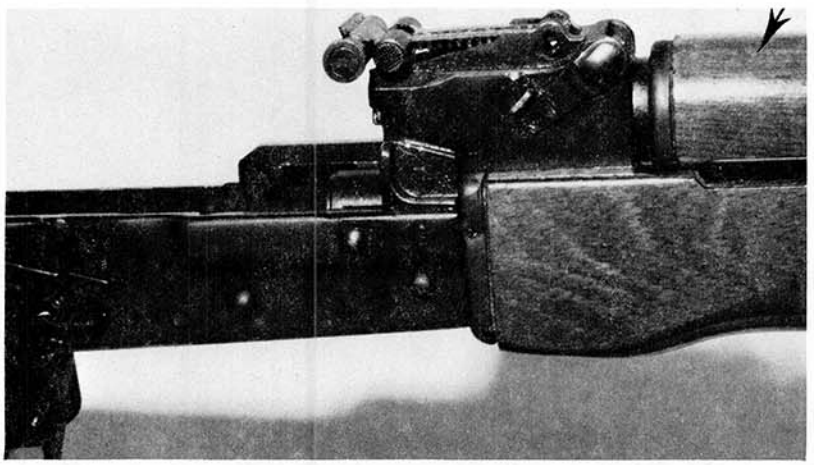


Figure 3-12. Gas cylinder tube.

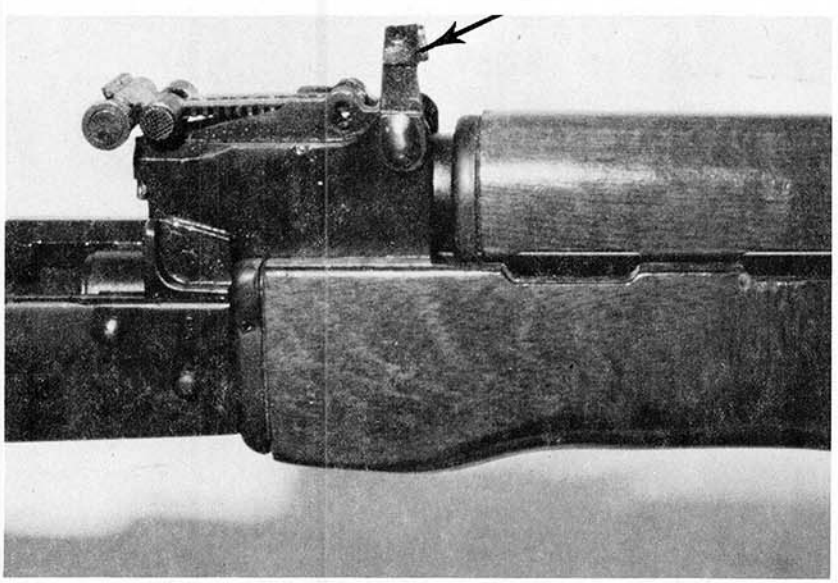


Figure 3-13. Gas cylinder tube lock rotated in upward position.

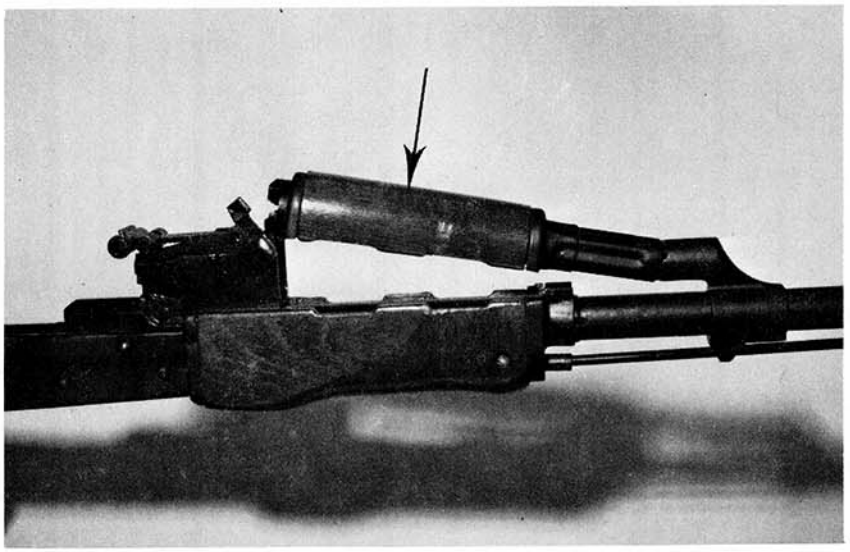


Figure 3-14. Gas cylinder tube removed from receiver group.

3-2. Disassembly of the RPK Light Machine Gun (cont)

i. Illustrated in the picture below is the order in which the weapon and components are layed out for cleaning/inspection (fig. 3-15).

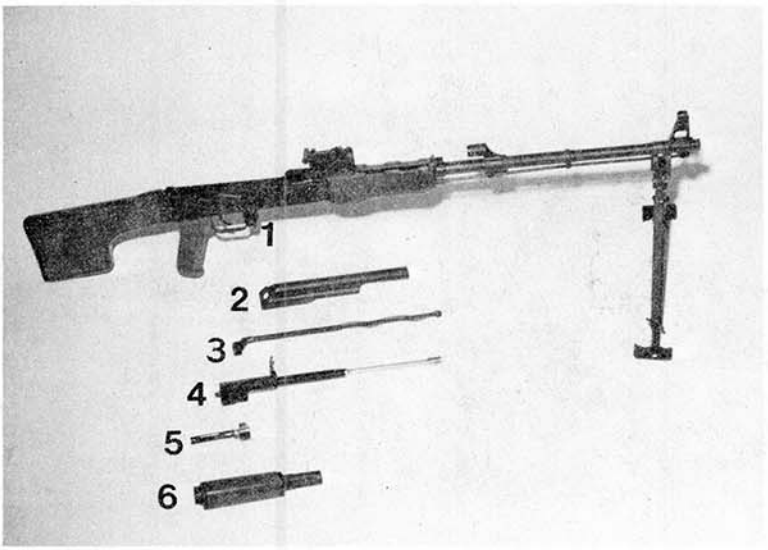


Figure 3-15. RPK disassembled for cleaning and inspection.

1. Main body
2. Receiver cover
3. Drive spring guide assembly
4. Bolt carrier assembly
5. Bolt
6. Gas cylinder tube

CHAPTER 4

MAINTENANCE

SECTION I. INSPECTION

4-1. General

Periodically, and after each firing, the RPK light machine gun must be cleaned and inspected. Proper maintenance can be accomplished after disassembling the weapon into its major groups as indicated in the last chapter.

4-2. Inspection of Operating Groups

The firing pin should be checked for wear on the tip. The drive spring guide rod and operating spring must not be chipped, bent or broken. The spring must be checked to see that it is under tension and not chipped or worn. The trigger housing group should not show signs of excessive wear. The barrel should be checked for burrs or bends.

SECTION II. MAINTENANCE

4-3. Cleaning and Lubrication

a. Immediately after firing and on two consecutive days thereafter, thoroughly clean the bore, chamber, and related parts with bore cleaner (cleaning compound, solvent, CR). Do not wipe dry. On the second consecutive day after firing, clean with bore cleaner, wipe dry, and lightly coat with oil. The rest of the weapon should be cleaned with dry cleaning solvent (SD) immediately after firing and weekly thereafter.

b. Weekly, when the gun is not being fired, clean the bore and chamber with bore cleaner, wipe dry, and lightly oil.

Note: Do not clean the inside of the gas system unless blank ammunition has been fired or the weapon fires sluggishly.

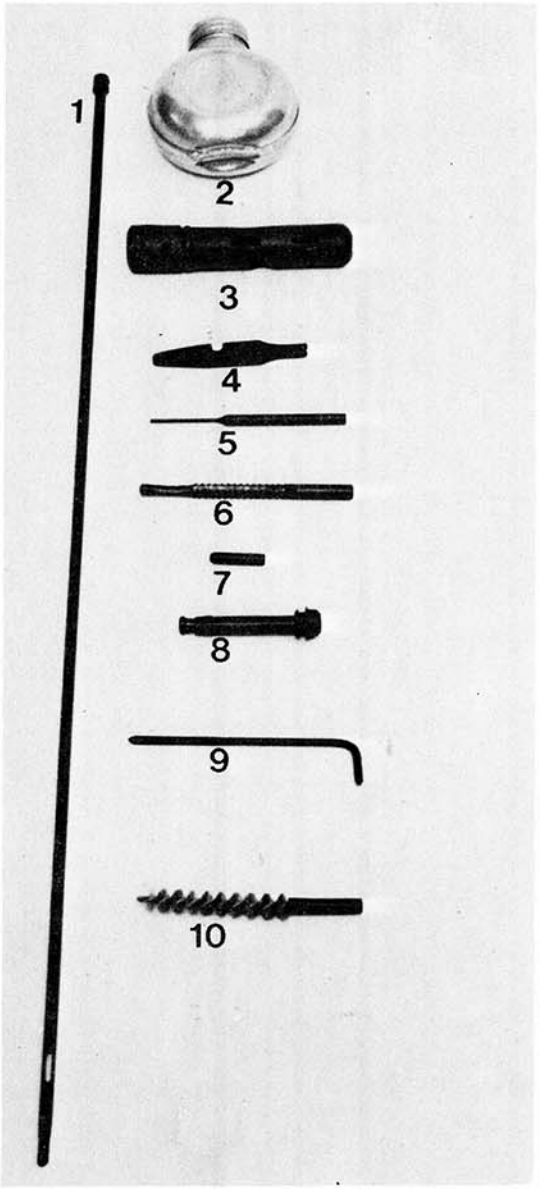
4-4. Lubrication

a. Lightly lubricate the weapon with lubricating oil.

b. In hot and humid climates, inspect the weapon weekly for signs of rust. Keep the weapon free of moisture and lightly coated with lubricating oil. If the weapon is exposed to salt air, high humidity, or water, clean and oil twice weekly to remove corrosives and contaminated oil.

c. In hot and dry climates, such as sandy and dusty areas, keep the weapon free of oil to prevent sand and dust from collecting in the working parts. When kept free of oil, cleaning must take place frequently to prevent rust.

d. The maintenance equipment listed on the following page is used for weapon cleaning (fig. 4-1). This maintenance equipment, except for the cleaning rod which is attached underneath the barrel, is stored in the buttstock of the weapon. The buttstock is hollowed out and fitted with a spring cover. An oil can is issued to the soldier and stored in his ammunition pouch.



1. Cleaning rod
2. Oil can
3. Equipment carrying case
4. Combination tool
5. Center punch
6. Bore cleaning plunger
7. Punch pin
8. Ruptured cartridge extractor
9. Gas port cleaner
10. Bore brush

Figure 4-1. RPK maintenance equipment.

CHAPTER 5

ASSEMBLY

5-1. Assembly of the RPK Light Machine Gun

As the RPK is being assembled, inspect the internal working parts to insure that each is in working order. The reassembly of the RPK is done in the following order:

a. Insure that the gas cylinder tube locking device is in the fully open and upward position on the receiver (fig. 5-1).

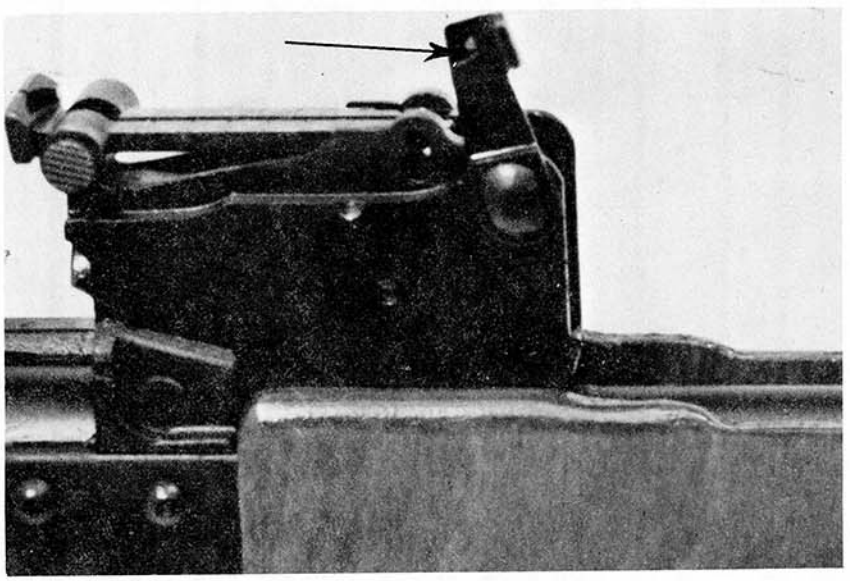


Figure 5-1. Gas cylinder locking device in the upward position.

5-1. Assembly of the RPK Light Machine Gun (cont)

b. Insert the gas tube into the gas cylinder and seat the rear of the tube into the rear sight base. Rotate the gas tube cylinder locking device down to the locking position (figs. 5-2, 5-3, 5-4).

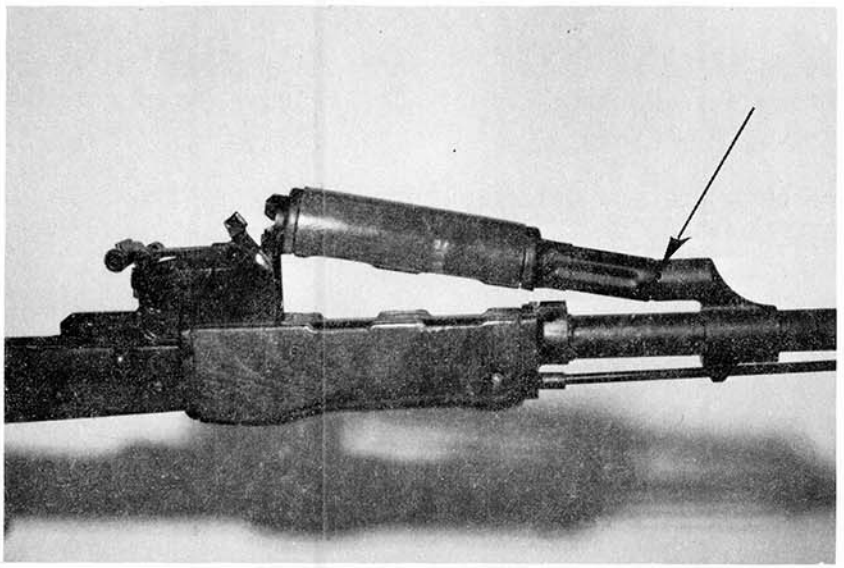


Figure 5-2. Gas tube inserted into the gas cylinder.

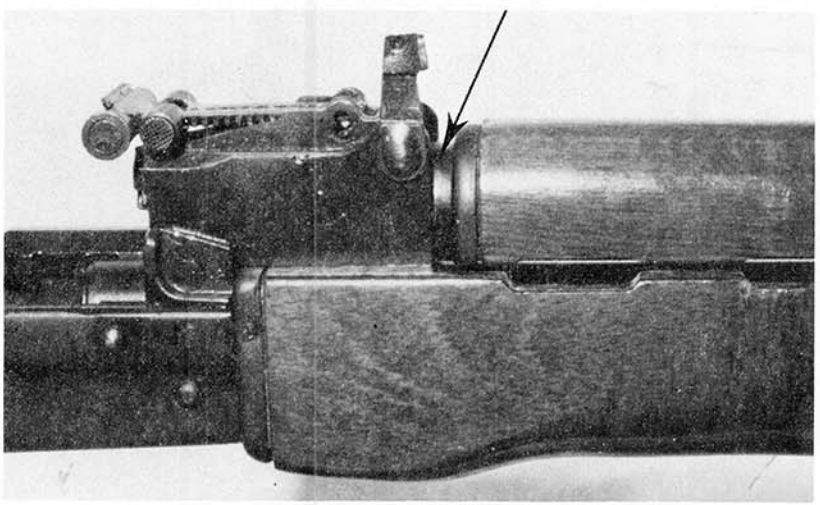


Figure 5-3. Gas cylinder tube properly seated.

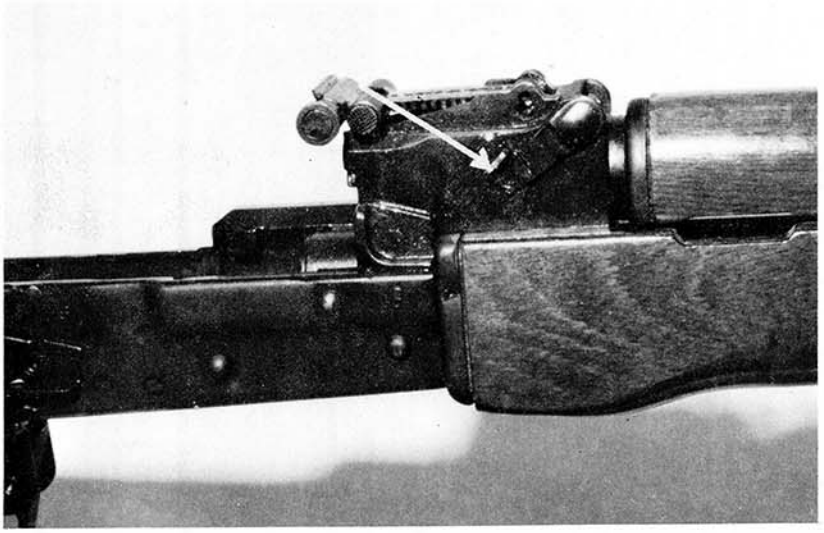


Figure 5-4. Gas cylinder tube locking device in the locking position.

c. To assemble the bolt and bolt carrier assembly, slide the spindle of the bolt into the rear of the carrier assembly. Rotate the bolt to mate the operating lug with its cam path. Push the bolt as far forward as possible in the carrier assembly (figs. 5-5, 5-6).

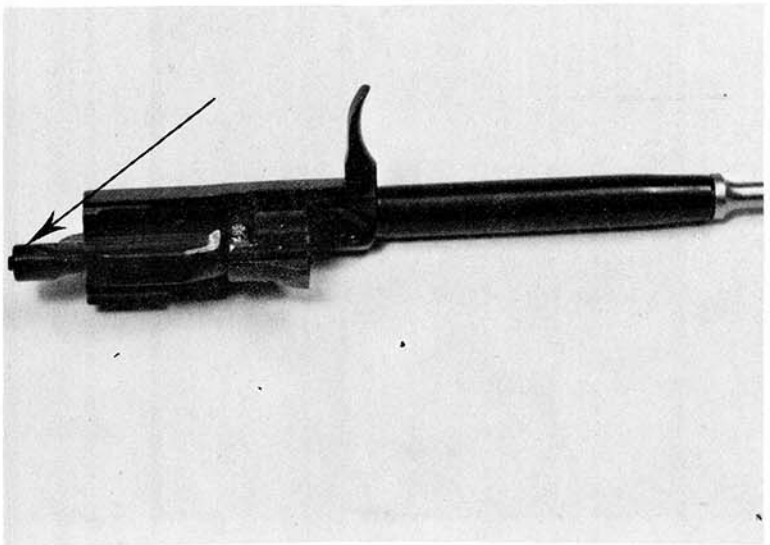


Figure 5-5. Spindle of the bolt inserted into the carrier assembly and aligned with grooves in the assembly.

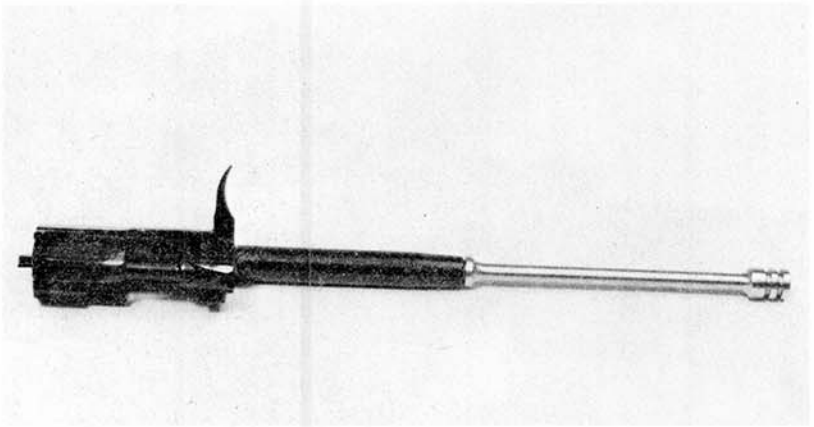


Figure 5-6. Bolt pulled forward in the bolt carrier assembly.

d. To place the bolt carrier assembly into receiver of the weapon, slide the bolt carrier piston into the hole under the rear sight and align the notches on the bolt carrier with the grooves in the receiver (figs 5-7, 5-8). Push the assembly to its most forward position.

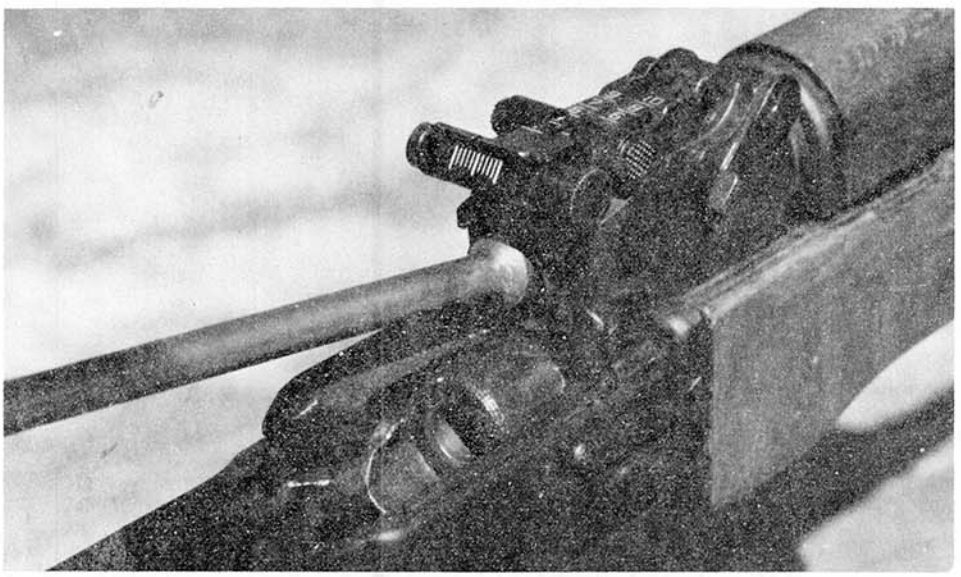


Figure 5-7. Bolt carrier piston aligned with hole under the rear sight of the receiver.

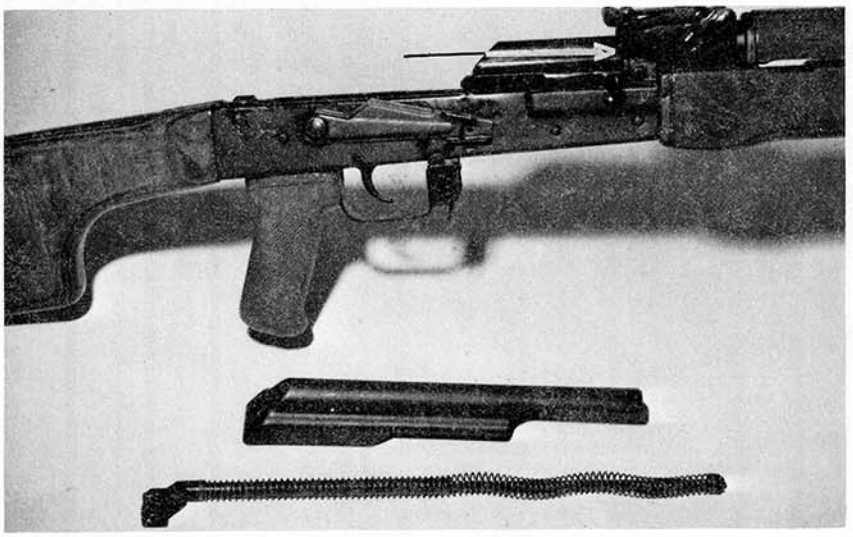


Figure 5-8. Bolt carrier assembly properly seated in the receiver.

e. Insert the drive spring guide assembly into the hole in the rear of the bolt carrier (fig. 5-9). Press the guide assembly forward and seat the assembly into the slot located on the rear of the receiver (fig. 5-10).

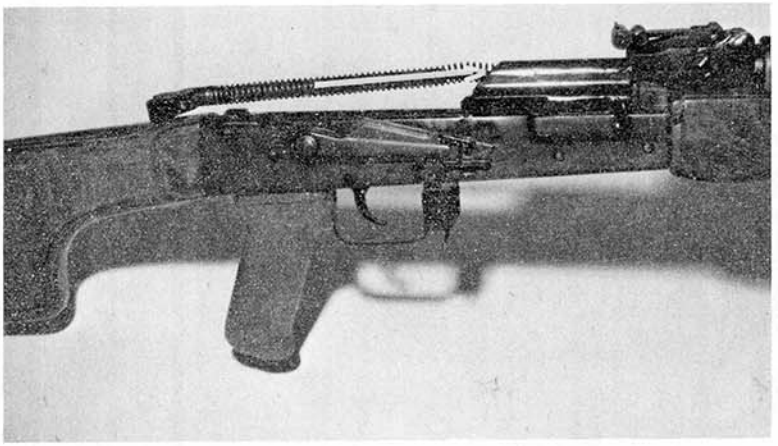


Figure 5-9. Partially inserted drive spring assembly.

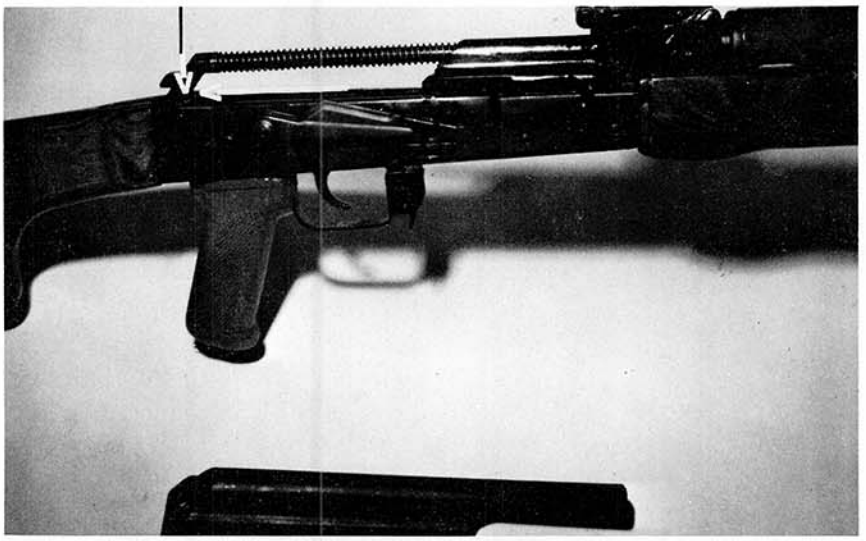


Figure 5-10. Drive spring guide assembly aligned with notches on the rear of the receiver and properly seated.

f. To replace the receiver cover, insert the front end of the cover into the circular grooves under the rear sight base (fig. 5-11). Push forward until the end of the drive spring guide assembly snaps through the hole in the receiver cover (fig. 5-12).



Figure 5-11. Receiver cover aligned with the grooves under the rear sight base.

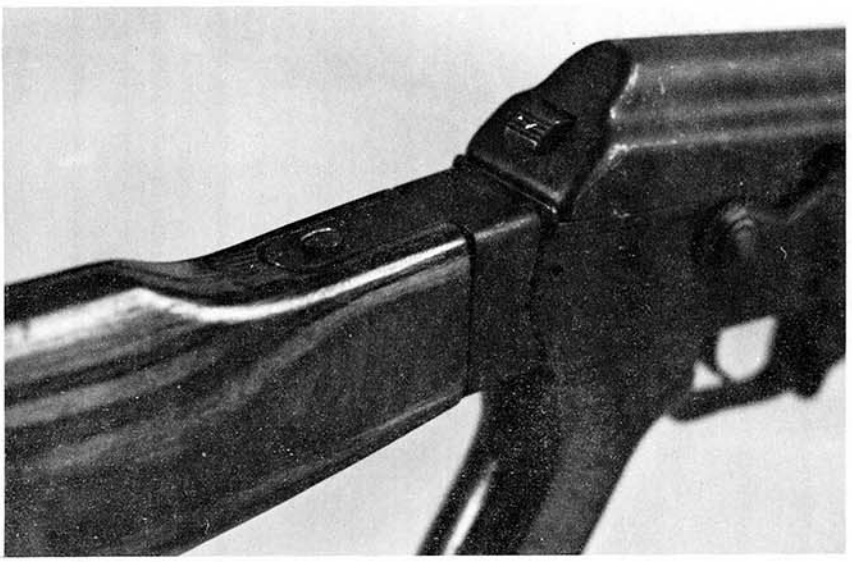


Figure 5-12. Receiver cover completely assembled.

g. To insure that the weapon is properly assembled and in working order, insert a magazine with one (1) dummy round into the magazine well and place the selector switch in the auto/semi position. Grasp the operating handle and extract the round from the magazine; release the operating handle and let the bolt go forward unassisted; the weapon is now ready for function testing (see para 2-8b.)

Note: Submit a request to the S-4 section servicing your unit requesting that the live 7.62 mm x 39 ammuntiion be inerted. This will provide dummy ammunition for training purposes.

CHAPTER 6

AMMUNITION

6-1. Ammunition to be used with the RPK Light Machine Gun

a. This chapter describes the 7.62 mm X 39 ammunition to be issued with the RPK and provides a summary of the ammunition requirements for firing the weapon.

b. Ammunition is issued as a complete round consisting of the projectile, cartridge case, propellant powder, and the primer.

c. Ammunition is normally issued in single rounds or in boxes of 50 rounds which must be hand loaded into the magazine or drum magazine.

6-2. Ammunition Data

Classification of ammunition is based on the type of projectile. Ammunition authorized for the RPK is classified as follows:

a. Ball cartridges - for use against light material targets, personnel and live-fire training.

b. Armor-piercing, incendiary - for piercing lightly armored targets with intent to cause fire (incendiary effects).

c. Incendiary tracer - for observation of fire, incendiary effects, signaling and for live-fire training.

d. Tracer cartridges - for observation of fire, incendiary effects, signaling and live-fire training.

e. Dummy cartridges - for use during training and dry fire practice.

f. Blank cartridges - for use during training simulation of live fire.

g. Reduced velocity ball - for use with a silencer during special operations.

Note: Rounds of the reduced velocity type are only used with a silencer that can be attached to the weapon. The round has a range of up to 300 meters and a muzzle velocity of 285 to 300 meters per second. The silencers are only issued for special operations and are not a part of the basic accessories for the weapon.

6-2. Ammunition Data (cont)

Note: If blanks are fired from the RPK, a blank adapter must first be fitted to the muzzle. Without the blank adapter, gas pressure is insufficient to properly cycle the weapon.

6-3. Ammunition Characteristics

Ammunition of the 7.62 mm X 39 cartridge type are manufactured in the USSR and some Warsaw Pact Countries. The 7.62 mm X 39 cartridges are rimless, bottlenecked, and have a length of 39 mm. The primer for the 39 mm case is an embedded type. Cartridge cases are constructed of brass-clad or laquered steel.

Table 6-1. Ammunition types.

Type	Designation	Bullet Tip Color
Ball	Model 1943, Type PS	Copper
Blank	Unknown	Rose crimped, Purple
Incendiary	M1943, Type Z	Red
API	M1943, Type BZ	Black tip, w/red band
Reduced Velocity Ball	M1943 Type VS	Green tip w/black band

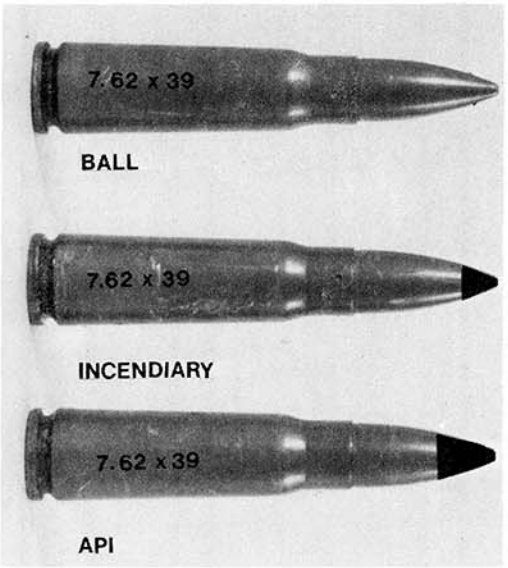


Figure 6-1. Different types of 7.62 mm x 39 ammunition.

6-4. Soviet Ammunition

The Soviet 7.62 mm x 39 round is NOT interchangeable with any known US/NATO military ammunition.

CHAPTER 7

ACCESSORIES

7-1. General

The following accessories are used with the RPK light machine gun:



Figure 7-1. Carrying case and 40 round magazines (4 ea).

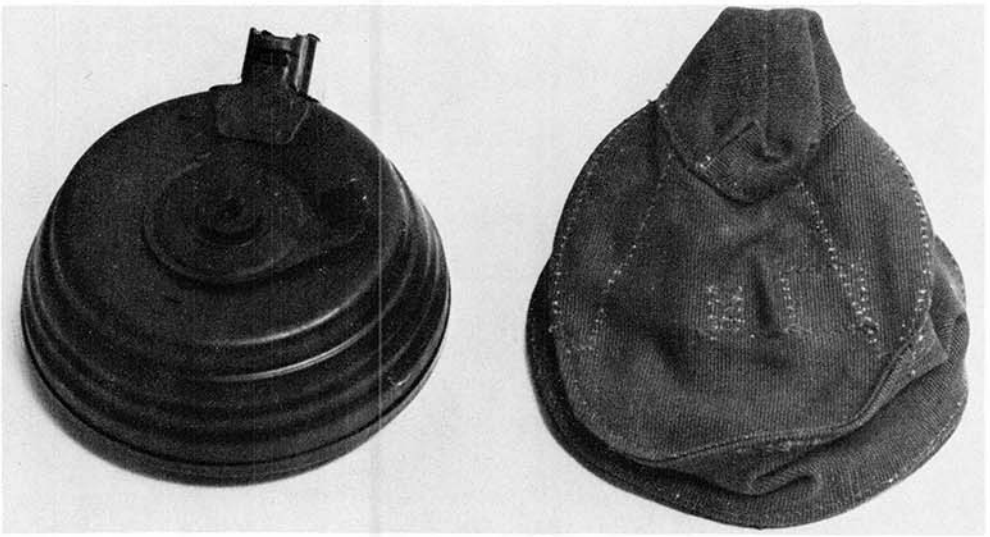


Figure 7-2. Drum magazine and carrying case (2 ea). (Only one shown).



Figure 7-3. Sling (1 ea).

7-1. General (cont)

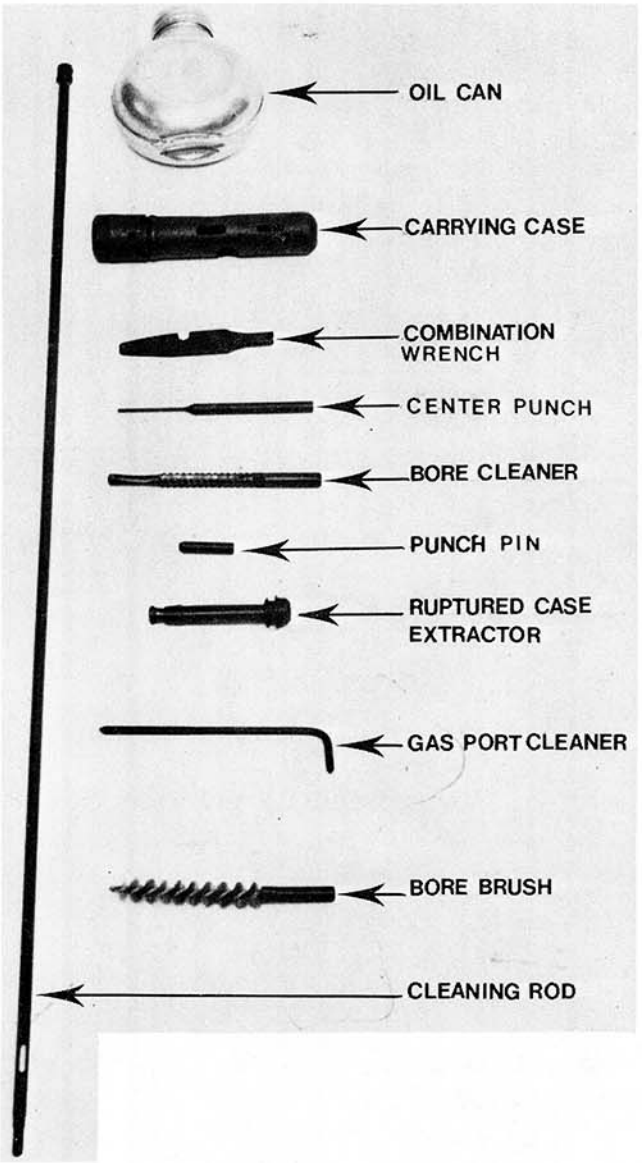


Figure 7-4. Maintenance equipment.

7-1. General (cont)

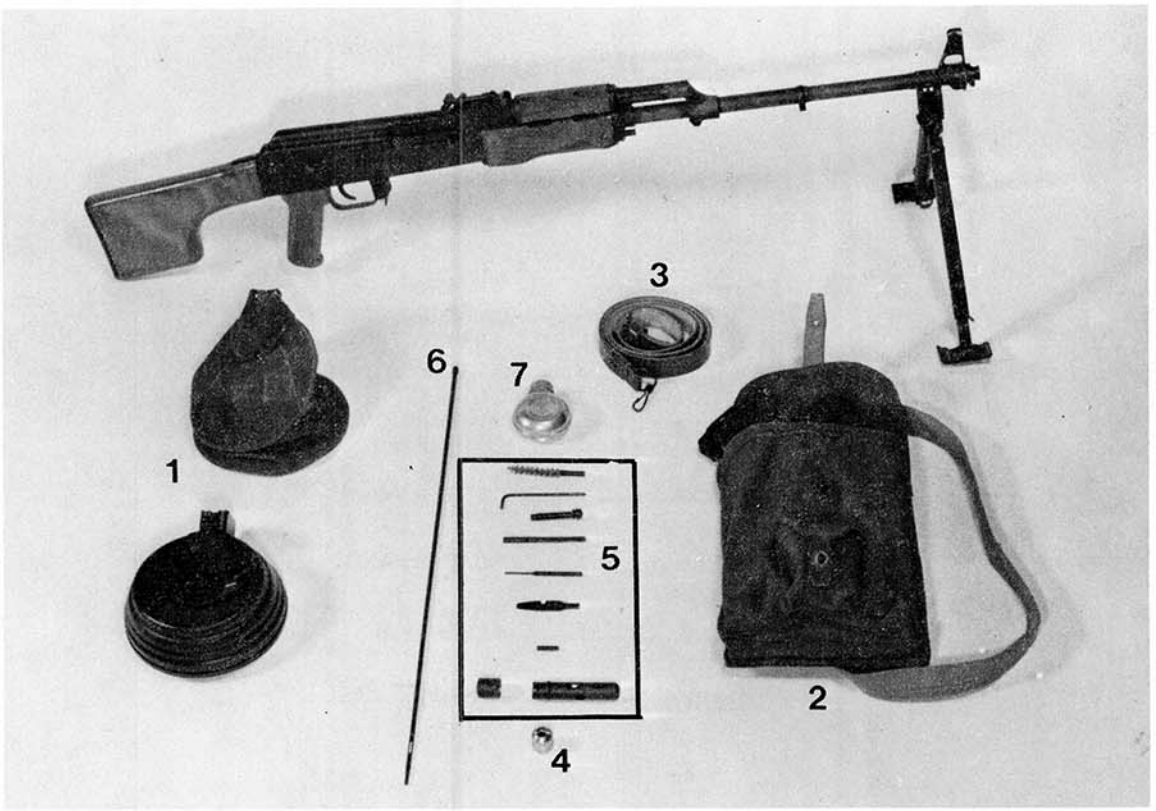


Figure 7-5. Accesories issued with the RPK.

ACCESSORIES	UNIT OF ISSUE
1. 75 round drum magazines w/cases	2-ea (only one shown)
2. 40 round magazines w/case	4-ea
3. Sling	1-ea
4. Blank adapter	1-ea
5. Weapon cleaning kit	1-ea
6. Cleaning rod	1-ea
7. Oil can	1-ea